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Bradley, S. S.

Institutional

History of the Old
Northwest.

University of Michigan

TERRE HAUTE.—Wabash Courier, 1848, 1850.

— Wabash Express, 1846-47.

VINCENNES.—Gazette, 1848-50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Tippecanoe Journal, 1848.

— Democratic Pharos, 1848-50.

— Indiana Blade, 1847.

— Indiana American, 1847-50.

— Valley Register, 1848.

— White Water Valley, 1849-50.

— Western Sun and General Advertiser, 1847-49.

Ohio Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—Gazette, 1841-50.

IN STATE LAW LIBRARY, INDIANAPOLIS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws, 1788-1802. Cincinnati, 1833.

OHIO.—Statutes, general acts revised, 1820, 1824.

— Statutes. By J. R. Swan, 1841.

— Compiled land laws, 1825.

— Session laws, 1810-11, 1814-15, 1815-16, 1816-17, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1823-24, 1824-25, 1831, 1832, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

INDIANA.—Territory. Revised laws, Vincennes, 1807.

— Revised laws. Corydon, 1824.

— Revised laws. Indianapolis, 1831.

— Revised statutes. Indianapolis, 1838, 1843. 2v.

— Session laws, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1813, 1814, 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1824, 1825, 1825-26, 1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34.

— General laws, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

— Local laws, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

ILLINOIS.—Revised statutes, 1845.

— Session laws, 1819, 1820-21, 1822-23, 1824-25, 1826-27, 1828-29, 1830-31, 1832-33, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849.

MICHIGAN.—Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1806-1835. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.

— Revised laws of the Territory, 1820, 1827, 1833. 3v.



Full R

I. THE WEST AS A FIELD FOR HISTORICAL STUDY

BY

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D.

Professor of American History in the University of Wisconsin.

II. AVAILABLE MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE OLD NORTHWEST

Isaac

BY

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

[From Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1896.]

MADISON

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

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ILLINOIS.— Revised code of laws, 1827.

- Revised code of laws, 1829.
- Revised laws of 1833.
- Public general laws in force, 1837.
- The public and general statute laws of the state of Illinois. Chicago, 1839.
- Revised statutes of the state of Illinois, 1844-45.
- Laws (session), 1830-31, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, July, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, Jan., 1849, Oct., 1849.
- Private laws, 1833.
- House journal, 1818, 1820-21, 1824-25, 1826, 1828-29, 1832-33, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1848-49, 1849.
- Senate journal, 1820-21, 1826, 1828-29, 1830-31, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849-50.
- Reports made to the senate and house, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849.

MICHIGAN.— Laws of the territory, 1820.

- Revised statutes of the state, passed in 1837-37, 1838.
- Revised statutes of 1846.
- Acts, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1850.

WISCONSIN.— Constitutional convention, journal of, 1846.*Ohio Newspapers.*

- CANTON.**— Ohio Repository (w.), 1846-50.
- CHILLICOTHE.**— Sciota Gazette (w.), 1818-29. 5v.
- CINCINNATI.**— Journal (w.), 1835-37.
- Observer (w.), 1840-41.
- COLUMBUS.**— Journal (w.), 1829-37. 3v.
- HUDSON.**— Observer (w.), 1834-35.
- RAVENNA.**— Western Courier (w.), 1828.

Illinois Newspapers.

- ALTON.**— Observer (w.), 1836-38.
- Spectator (w.), 1833-36.
- Telegraph (d. and w.), 1836-50. 5v.
- CHICAGO.**— American (w.), 1835-42. 4v.
- American (d.), 1839-42. 6v.
- Better Covenant (w.), 1843-44.
- Christian Advocate (w.), 1827-32.
- Democrat (w.), 1833-50. 10v.
- Democrat (d.), 1840-50. 10v.
- Gem of the Prairie (w.), 1850.

forgotten that the history of one country is only to be understood in connection with the history of other countries and of other ages. In the same spirit, its publications have included useful monographs on the institutional development of the State, as well as papers devoted to the filial duty of recording the annals of the pioneers.

It is, therefore, with a confidence in the sympathy of this Society that I invite your attention to the inquiries, why the West should be studied, what are some of the historical problems which it offers, where are there proper materials for the study, and how may they best be utilized.

If Western history had to do primarily with topics of antiquarian interest, it might well be thought that strenuous insistence upon its importance as a field for study indicated a provincial tendency, or was perhaps an illustration of the so-called "new sectionalism." But the last presidential campaign made it clear that the historic West holds a very important position in American political life at the present time. The West, therefore, needs to be understood. It requires analysis into the regions that compose it, and historical study of their development, in order that its social organization and ideals may not be subjected to ill-informed or passionate judgments. A study of aboriginal survivals will not help us here. What is needed is a widely extended and earnest historical inquiry into the development of Western society. Such an investigation into the historic basis of a state like Kansas, for instance, is absolutely essential to an understanding of the peculiar aspects of that state. When the Kansas of the Immigrants' Aid Society and of "the higher law," is brought into connection with the Kansas of to-day, we shall be in a position to explain some things that seem difficult to understand. Such an investigation, also, would enable us to estimate the significance of the leaders in the West who have so recently supported an aggressive programme of finance and social action. To apprehend the real significance of these men, they must be seen with the historical background of the society wherein they live. It must be seen that they are the products of a society that sprang from the eastern parts of the middle West in the days when it was just

passing from frontier conditions to conditions resembling those of the East. They reflect the struggle of this society to adjust the old Western ideals, based on the non-existence of classes, and freedom of opportunity, to the changed conditions of a settled nation competing with other settled nations.

Especially important is it that the prairie portion of the middle West should no longer be neglected by the historians. Successive frontiers of historical writing can be traced in this country. The school of American historians that dealt with colonial beginnings and the Revolution, on the Atlantic coast, were followed by a group of writers on the history of the states between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi; and, in the same way that the movement of settlement passed by the great plains to the Pacific coast, so there appeared next in order an extensive history of the Pacific states. The area last to be occupied, between the Mississippi and the Rockies, has not yet received adequate treatment. No doubt, the coming works of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Winsor will do much to fill this gap; but for the present it is clear that here, within the Mississippi basin, one vast area, covering at least half a dozen states, is almost virgin soil for the historian. The brevity of its history, measured in years, should not blind us to the real extent of the gap, measured by stages of institutional development, and by the significance of those few years as having brought forth in this area the social basis, in population, economic life, and ideals, for so vast a portion of the West. The very brevity of the period and quietness of the process make it a reason for grave apprehension lest the collections of original material needed to explain the origin of this area, may not be made in time to preserve them.

But it is not principally for itself that the West requires study. As I tried to show in a paper on the Significance of the Frontier, published by this Society in 1893, the real significance of Western history is that it is national history in one of the most important aspects of national history, namely, that of expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One of the most important functions of the historian is to enable the present age to understand itself by understanding its

origin and growth. It is impossible to account for the United States of to-day without fuller inquiry into this significant portion of its experience. The histories of the country that shall be written in ignorance of this truth will unavoidably suffer from a wrong perspective. In corroboration of this view of the importance of the nation in dealing with an unoccupied continent, I desire to call attention to the words of the well-known geographer and anthropologist, Professor Ratzel, of Leipsic. "This wide territory," he says, "has furnished to the American spirit something of its own largeness. If one looks back upon the history of the region which to-day makes the United States, he sees the increasing preponderance, through the three centuries, of this conception of space." In this "sense of space," as he calls it, the author finds an explanation of some of the most distinctive features of American character.

But it is not only to the student of geography, that this interpretation will appeal. It is in its value as a field for the scientific study of social development, that the history of the United States finds its chief claim to attention. The spread of settled society into these continental wastes, and the free development of a democracy in relation to unoccupied lands, constitute the peculiar features of our national life. Henry Adams has well said:

"Should history ever become a true science, it must expect to establish its laws, not from the complicated story of European nationalities, but from the methodical evolution of a great democracy. North America was the most favorable field on the globe for the spread of a society so large, uniform, and isolated as to answer the purposes of science."

It need hardly be said that for such a sociological interpretation of our history the western movement is fundamental. In this movement one can trace social development under the influence of the free opportunities of the unoccupied area. The wilderness has been the melting-pot and the mould for American institutions; it has been a field for new species of social life.

Whether the historian trace the process of exploration, Indian fighting, settlement, and wilderness-winning, or investigate its institutional origins, or the development of the social ideals of the West, there is abundance of opportunity open to him.

The Indian, as well as the negro, should receive scientific study. The management of the Indians by the general government is awaiting attention; their land cessions and the history of their reservations and removals ought to be worked up; and, in general, the process by which the savage gave way to civilization in the farther West remains to be written.

On the economic side we have topics like the rise of the great industries of the West—the development of the mining, ranching, and forest industries, and their effects upon the social organization that followed them. The historical geography of the areas of these and the various agricultural industries should be studied, and their transition from one economic status to another, with its political accompaniments, should be described. It is unnecessary to do more than call attention to the wealth of material awaiting the student of transportation in the West, and to the need of writing the financial history of the newer states, and the history of the land tenure in the areas so recently public domain.

Nor is the field less attractive to the student of political history. The history of the territorial governments, and of the territorial system in general, remains to be written. We shall not understand the history of political parties in this country until the history of political parties in the Western states receives more attention. Nor have the admission of the Western states into the Union, the formation of their constitutions, and the sources of their political institutions, been sufficiently considered. The West is a rich museum of political forms and experimentations that will reward study.

Even more important is the history of social development in the West. The rise of its cities, and their development in relation to physiography and economic influences; the types of life that have been thus created, the movement of immigration from the old world, and the interstate migration into the West require more than the statistician's care. A new society, with a composite nationality, still in the process of formation, is before us, and its history is almost untouched.

A preliminary inquiry into the sources for the study of the formative period of the states of the Old Northwest, whose earlier his-

tory has been told by Professor Hinsdale and other writers, does not prove entirely reassuring to the investigator. The Secretary of this society, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, has procured the careful compilation of the data respecting some of the more important documents for the history of these states. Manuscript collections are far from abundant; although I am assured that there are some collections under seal, and not to be opened until a later date, that are not reported in published catalogues. Newspaper material for the earlier decades in the settlement of each state is painfully rare, and it is even impossible to find, in any one library, complete sets of laws of all these states, to say nothing of journals and public documents. It would seem that not until the slavery struggle loomed before the Northwest, did it collect its records, and develop a consciousness of the importance of its mission. It is clear that a redoubled effort should be made to bring into the safe keeping of libraries the scattered private collections of old letters, journals, account-books, etc., newspaper files, public documents, and pamphlets. The lesson taught by the scattered and broken historical material for the investigation of the Old Northwest should be taken to heart by the new communities between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Our own collections are unfortunately weak in this field, but it may well be doubted whether there is any collection for the whole region to compare with them, in the libraries of more western states.

It is time that the historical societies of the West should meet in convention and plan a systematic campaign for the collection and use of historical material bearing upon this neglected area. The field is so vast and the task of collection so great that such a systematic organization of work is almost a necessity. One desideratum is a catalogue of all the sources in the libraries of the country, bearing on the history of the West. The scattered condition of these sources, and the difficulty of collecting and reprinting them after the manner of the colonial archives, makes it impossible for any single library in the West to serve the purposes of the investigator, although our own comes nearest to doing this. The alternative must be the development of a system of exchanges between libraries, the cultivation of inter-

university migration by students of Western history, and the formation of a plan of co-operative study, whereby certain lines of inquiry will be carried on by the students nearest the sources for that especial subject. The historical societies, in general, should devote increasing attention to institutional history, through the contributions of graduate students and other trained investigators. Only by such co-operative and systematic pushing forward of the lines of investigation, will it be possible to give the correct perspective to American history.

AVAILABLE MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE IN-STITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE OLD NORTHWEST.

COMPILED BY ISAAC S. BRADLEY, LIBRARIAN OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

The following is a list of the statutes, session laws, legislative documents and journals, journals of constitutional conventions, and newspaper files of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, and the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, published prior to 1851, to be found in public libraries within those states, so far as is apparent from the catalogues of the several libraries, and from special reports recently made to our Society by the librarians of the institutions represented:

STATE OF OHIO.

IN STATE LIBRARY, COLUMBUS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Journal of the convention held Nov. 1, 1802. Columbus, 1827.

— Journal of the house; second assembly, first session. Chillicothe, 1801.

— Laws of the governor and judges. 3v.

Vol. 1. From the commencement of the government to the 31st of December 1791. Philadelphia, 1792.

— 2. From July to December, 1792. Philadelphia, 1794.

— 3. From May 29 to August 25, 1795. Cincinnati, 1796.

— Laws of the general assembly. Cincinnati, 1800-02. 3v.

Vol. 1. First session, first assembly, 1799.

— 2. Second session, first assembly, 1800.

— 3. First session, second assembly, 1801-2.

OHIO.—Statutes, 1788-1833. By S. P. Chase. Cincinnati, 1833-35. 3v.

— Statutes in force, 1841. By J. R. Swan. Columbus, 1841.

— Statutes, 1833-60. By M. E. Curwen. Cincinnati, 1853-61. 4v.

— Laws, 1803-50. 48v.

— Legislative documents, 1836-50.

— Journals of the house, 1803-50.

- OHIO.—Journals of the senate, 1803-50.
 — Constitutional convention, debates, 1850-51. 2v.
 — Constitutions of 1802 and 1851, with notes. Columbus, 1873.
 INDIANA.—Revised laws, 1824, 1831, 1838, 1843. 4v.
 — Laws, 1817-50. 24v.
 ILLINOIS.—Revised code of laws, 1829. Shawneetown, 1829.
 — Revised laws, 1833. Vandalia, 1833.
 — Laws, 1819-50. Kaskaskia and Springfield, 1819-50. 13v.
 — Journals of the house, 1844-50.
 — Journals of the senate, 1844-50.
 MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1837-38. Detroit, 1838.
 — Laws of the territory. Detroit, 1820, 1827. 2v.
 — Acts. 1824-50. Detroit and Lansing, 1824-50. 13v.
 WISCONSIN.—Statutes, 1838-39. Albany, 1839.
 — Laws, 1849-50. Madison, 1849-50.
 — Constitutional conventions, journals of 1846, 1847-48. 2v.

Ohio Newspapers.

- CINCINNATI.—Catholic Telegraph, v. 1-4, 1831-35.
 — Cincinnati Chronicle, 1828-35.
 — Cincinnati Gazette, 1819-24.
 — Cincinnati Daily Gazette, 1841-50.
 — Cincinnati Mirror and Western Gazette, v. 5, 1836.
 — Cincinnati Weekly Advertiser, 1844.
 — Cist's Weekly Advertiser, 1847-50.
 — Daily Morning Message, 1842-43.
 — Elevator, v. 1, 1841-42.
 — Great West, 1850.
 — Liberty Hall, 1819-24.
 — National Republican, 1823-26.
 — Saturday Evening Chronicle, 1828-40.
 — Sentinel and Star in the West, v. 1, 1829-30.
 — Western Tiller, 1826-27.
 CIRCLEVILLE.—Fredonian, 1811-13.
 — Independent Republican, 1810-11.
 CLEVELAND.—Cleveland Daily Herald, 1841-50.
 COLUMBUS.—Columbus Sentinel, 1832-34.
 — Confederate Harrisonian, 1840.
 — Ohio Confederate and Old School Republican, 1840-41.
 — Ohio Daily Standard, 1848-49.
 — Ohio State Bulletin, 1829-40.
 — Ohio State Journal, 1832-50.
 — Ohio Statesman, 1837-50.
 — Old School Republican, 1841-44.
 — Palladium of Liberty, 1843-44.

- COLUMBUS.— Patriarch, v. 1, 1846.
 — Taxkiller, v. 1, 1846.
 — Western Hemisphere, 1835-36.
 DAYTON.— Coon Dissector, v. 1, 1844.
 DELAWARE.— Delaware Patron, 1825.
 HAMILTON.— Hamilton Intelligencer, 1831-50.
 — Miami and Hamilton Intelligencer, 1814-31.
 — Miami Herald, 1814-21.
 HUDSON.— Rural Repository, v. 21, 1844-45.
 MAUMEE CITY.— Maumee Express, 1837.
 MIDDLETOWN.— Middletown Mail, 1839-40.
 OXFORD.— Literary Register, 1828-29.
 ZANESVILLE.— Zanesville Courier, 1847-50.
 — Zanesville Gazette, 1837-44.

IN SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY, COLUMBUS.

- NORTHWEST TERRITORY.— Laws, 1791, 1792, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801. 7v.
 NOTE.— This is a complete set.
 — Journal of the convention, 1802.
 OHIO.— Statutes. By S. P. Chase. 1788-1833. 3v.
 — Statutes. By J. R. Swan. 1841.
 — Statutes. By M. E. Curwen. 1849.
 — Laws, v. 1-48, 1803-50.
 INDIANA.— Revised laws, 1824, 1831, 1838, 1843. 4v.
 — Laws, 1817, 1821-23, 1825-27, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 ILLINOIS.— Revised laws, 1833.
 — Revised statutes, 1839, 1845.
 — Laws, 1819-20, 1823-24, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1841, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1847, 1849.
 MICHIGAN.— Laws revised, 1820, 1827, 1838, 1846. 4v.
 — Laws of the Territory, 1806-35. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.
 — Laws, 1824-25, 1828-29, 1834-35, 1837, 1837-38, 1839, 1840, 1841-43, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 WISCONSIN.— Revised statutes, 1849.
 — Laws, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1841-46, 1847-48, 1848, 1849-50.

IN CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

- OHIO.— Revised statutes. By J. R. Swan. 1841.
 — Laws, 1802-16, 1819-21, 1825-26, 1830-32, 1834-40, 1844-50.
 — Journals of the house, 1808-17, 1820-21, 1824-27, 1829, 1831-49.

OHIO.—Journals of the senate, 1808-11, 1813-20, 1822, 1824-25, 1828, 1831-49.

— Legislative documents, 1835-50.

INDIANA.—Laws and statutes, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1841-42, 1844-49.

— Senate journal, 1820-21, 1823-29, 1831-37, 1839-41, 1843-45, 1848-49.

— House journal, 1821-22.

ILLINOIS.—Revised laws, 1833.

— Laws (session), 1839.

Ohio Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—Advertiser, 1826.

— Atlas, 1843-46, 1848-49.

— Chronicle, 1830, Dec., 1836-Sept., 1837, Oct., 1839-May, 1844, Jan., 1847-June, 1849, 1850.

— Daily Chronicle, 1839-44, 1847-50.

— Cist's Western General Advertiser, 1845-50.

— Liberty Hall and Gazette, 1814-16, 1818-24, 1827-50.

— Gazette, Jan.-Sept. 1838, 1839-42, Oct., 1843-Dec., 1845, Nov., 1849-1850.

— Morning Herald, 1843-45.

— National Republican and Mercantile Advertiser, Jan.-June, 1833.

— Republican, Sept., 1840-Aug., 1842.

— Times, 1846-48.

— Western Spy, 1817-22.

COLUMBUS.—Ohio Coon Catcher, Aug.-Nov., 1844.

IN HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws. A complete set of the laws of the Northwest Territory, as follows:

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, from the commencement of the government to the 31st of December, 1791. Published by authority. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1792. 70p.

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, from July to December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two inclusive. Published by authority. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, printers of the laws of the United States, 1794. 77p.

— Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges, in their legislative capacity, at a session begun on Friday the xxix. day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and ending on Tuesday the 25th day of August following, with an appendix of resolutions and the

ordinance for the government of the Territory. By authority. Cincinnati: Printed by W. Maxwell, 1796. 225p.

NOTE.—The last was known as "Maxwell's Code," and was the first book printed in Cincinnati.

- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, adopted and published at a session of the legislature, begun in the town of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and Territory aforesaid, upon the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1798, and continued by adjournments to the 7th day of May in the same year. By authority. Cincinnati: Printed and sold by Edmund Freeman, 1798. 32p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, passed at the first session of the general assembly begun and held at Cincinnati, Monday, the 16th day of Sept., A. D. 1799; also, certain laws enacted by the governor and judges of the Territory from the commencement of the government to December, 1792. With an appendix containing resolutions, the ordinance of Congress for the government of the Territory, the constitution of the United States, and the law respecting fugitives. Vol. 1. Published by authority. Cincinnati: From the press of Carpenter and Findley, printers to the Territory, 1800. 280p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, passed at the second session of the first general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, on Monday, the 3rd day of November, 1800, with an appendix of resolutions. Vol. II. Published by authority. Chillicothe. Printed by Windship & Willis, printers to the Honorable the Legislature, 1801. 112p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, passed at the first session of the second general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1801. Also, an appendix containing certain acts and resolutions. Vol. III. Published by authority. Chillicothe: From the press of N. Willis, printer to the honorable Legislature, 1802. 253p.
- Laws of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, 1788-1802 [Reprint]. Cincinnati, 1833.
- Journal of the convention of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio, begun and held at Chillicothe, on Monday, Nov. 1, 1802, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh. Chillicothe: From the press of N. Willis, 1802. 46p.

NOTE.—This convention formed the constitution of the State of Ohio, under which it was admitted into the Union. This pamphlet is exceedingly rare.

Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—The Western Tiller, v. 1, 1826-27; complete, all published.

INDIANA.—Laws of the Indiana Territory, comprising those acts formerly in force, and as revised by Messrs. John Rice Jones, and John Johnson, and passed (after amendments) by the legislature; and the original acts passed at the first session of the second general assembly of the said Territory. Begun and held at the borough of Vincennes, on the sixteenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seven. Printed by authority, and under the inspection of the committee. Vincennes: Printed by Stout & Smoot, printers to the Territory, 1807. 540+xxviii p.

— Acts of assembly of the Indiana Territory, passed at the first session of the third general assembly of the said territory, begun and held at the borough of Vincennes, on Monday, the twelfth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ten. Printed by authority and under the inspection of the committee. Vincennes: Printed by Elihu Stout, printer to the Territory, 1810. 118+[13]p.

— Laws of a general nature, 1838-39, 1839-40.

— General laws, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46.

— Laws of a local nature, 1844-45.

— School laws. Indianapolis, 1844. 105p.

— Documents of the general assembly, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1848-49, 1849-50.

ILLINOIS.—Revised code of laws of Illinois. Shawneetown, 1829. 278p.

— Revised laws of Illinois. Vandalia, 1833. 677+40p.

— Laws, 1820-21, 1822-23, 1824-25, 1830-31, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849.

— Incorporation laws of the State of Illinois; passed at a session of the general assembly, begun and held at Vandalia the 6th day of December, 1836. Published in pursuance of law. Vandalia: William Walters, public printer, 1837. 344+xxi p.

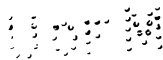
— Laws of the State of Illinois relative to justices of the peace. Published in pursuance of law. Vandalia: William Walters, public printer, 1839. 91+viii p.

— House journal, 1820-21, 1822-23, 1824-25, 1826, 1826-27, 1828-29, 1830-31, 1832-33, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41.

— Senate journal, 1820-21, 1822-23, 1824-25, 1826, 1826-27, 1828-29, 1830-31, 1832-33, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1849-50.

— Reports made to the senate and house, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1849.

MICHIGAN.—Statutes, laws of Michigan, v. 1. City of Washington, 1806. 179p.



MICHIGAN.—Laws of the Territory of Michigan, with marginal notes and an index; to which are prefixed the ordinance and several acts of Congress relating to this Territory. Published by authority. Detroit, 1820. 517p.

— Laws of the Territory of Michigan, comprising the acts of a public nature, revised by commissioners appointed by the first legislative council and passed by the second council; the acts and resolutions of the first and second councils; and the acts, now in force, adopted by the governor and judges of the territory; together with the declaration of independence, the constitution of the United States, and certain acts of Congress relative to said territory. Published by authority. Detroit, 1827. 709p.

— Laws of the Territory of Michigan, condensed, arranged, and passed by the fifth legislative council, together with the declaration of independence, the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the acts of Congress, relative to said territory. Published by authority. Detroit, 1833. 623p.

— Some of the acts of the Territory of Michigan, with the titles and a digest of all the acts of the said Territory, now in force, March 20th, 1816. Detroit: printed by Theophilus Mettez, 1816. 138+6p.

— Acts of the Territory of Michigan, adopted by the legislative board since July the third, 1821. Published by authority, Detroit, 1824. 40p.

— Actes, relatifs aux townships, aux grand chemins, aux elections, &c. Publiés conformement à certaines resolutions, passées pendant la seconde session du second conseil legislatif du Michigan. Detroit, 1827. 69p.

— Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1806-35. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.

NOTE.—The first volume contains: Woodward code, 1805; Cass code, 1816; code published in 1821; laws compiled by legislative board in 1824; acts of Congress affecting Michigan Territory, 1815-22; laws, etc., published by legislative council, 1825. Succeeding volumes contain reprints of all laws passed by the Territorial legislature, 1806-35, not included in v. 1.

— Acts, 1824, 1825, 1828, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1834-35, Aug. 1835, 1837-38, 1839, 1841, 1842.

— Journal of legislative council of Territory of Michigan, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1832, 1834.

— House journal, 1841.

— House documents, 1841.

— Constitution.—Herziene grondwet van den staat Michigan, aangenomen in de conventie van den 15 Augustus, 1850. The revised constitution of the State of Michigan [in Dutch and English], adopted in convention, August 15, 1850. Translated by G. Van de Wall. By authority. Holland, Hawks and Bassett, printers, 1851. 59p.

WISCONSIN.—Statutes passed at sessions commencing in November, 1838, and January, 1839. Albany, 1839. iv+457p.

- WISCONSIN.—Revised statutes passed at a session of the legislature commencing January 10, 1849; with an appendix. Southport, 1849. xii+899p.
- Laws, 1836, 1837–38, 1838–39, 1839–40, 1840–41, 1841–42, 1842–43, 1843–44, 1845, 1846, 1847, Oct., 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Journals of the council, 1836, 1837–38, 1838, 1839, 1839–40, Aug., 1840, 1840–41, 1841–42, 1842–43, 1843–44, 1845, 1846, 1847, Oct., 1847, 1848.
 - Journals of the house, 1836, 1837–38, June, 1838, Nov., 1838, 1839, 1839–40, Aug., 1840, 1840–41, 1841–42, 1842–43, 1843–44, 1845, 1846, 1847, Oct., 1847, 1848.
 - House journals (state), 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Senate journals, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Constitutional convention, journal, 1846. 506p.
 - Constitutional convention, journal, 1847–48. 678p.

Ohio Newspapers.

- CANTON.—Ohio Repository and Stark Co. Gazette (w), Aug. 28, 1829.
- CHILLICOTHE.—Fredonian (w), July 22, 1808.
- Friend of Freedom (w), Feb. 4, 1824.
 - Supporter and Scioto Gazette (w), Oct., 1821—Jan., 1822.
 - Weekly Recorder (relig.), v. 1–4, July, 1814—July, 1818. Indexed.
- CINCINNATI.—Christian Journal and Religious Intelligencer (w), July, 1830—July, 1831.
- Spirit of the West (w), July 26, 1814.
 - Standard (w), Presb., v. 1–3, Sept., 1831—Oct., 1834.
 - Daily Times, April—Oct., 1841.
 - Western Christian Advocate (w), Meth. Episc., May, 1834—March, 1844. Indexed. 6v.
 - Western Spy (w), July, 1814—Dec., 1822. 5v.
 - Whig (w), April 20, 1809.
- CLEVELAND.—Axe (w), April—Nov., 1840.
- Family Visitor (w), v. 1–4, Jan., 1850—May, 1853. 2v.
- COLUMBUS.—Columbus Gazette (w), 1821–23, 4 nos.
- Ohio Monitor (w), June, 1818—Oct., 1824. 2v., (incomp.).
- KIRTLAND.—Olive Branch (m), Mormon. v. 1–2, Aug., 1848—June, 1850. Indexed.
- LEBANON.—Western Star and Lebanon Gazette (w), Feb.—Oct., 1828. Partly indexed.
- LONDON.—Madison Patriot (w), Nov., 1833—Aug., 1834, 4 nos.
- MARIETTA.—Western Spectator, Oct. 30, 1810.
- MOUNT PLEASANT.—Weekly Historian, Oct. 6, 1823.
- Philanthropist (w), Oct. 24, 1817.
- NEW LISBON.—New Lisbon Gazette (w), March 12, 1824.
- OBERLIN.—Oberlin Evangelist (bi-w), May, 1845—Dec., 1851, scat. nos.

- PORTSMOUTH.—Scioto Telegraph (w), March 4, 1820.
 ST. CLAIRSVILLE.—Ohio Federalist (w), Jan. 18, 1816.
 SOMERSET.—Perry Record (w), Sept. 2, 1825.
 STEUBENVILLE.—Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette (w), Oct. 27,
 Nov. 9, 1821.
 XENIA.—Greene County Torchlight (w), Sept., 1838—Sept., 1840.

Illinois Newspapers.

- CHICAGO.—American (w), Aug. 30, 1839; Aug. 2, 17, 1842.
 — Chicago Democrat (w), June 4, 1835; 1842-5, 5 nos.
 — Prairie Farmer (m), v. 6-15, 1846-55. Indexed.
 GALENA.—Galenian (w), 1834-35, 7 nos.
 — Miners' Journal (w), Sept., 1829—Dec., 1830.
 — Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser (w), Nov., 1834—Aug.,
 1848. 4v.
 — Semi-Weekly Galena Jeffersonian, Oct., 1845—Jan., 1847.
 ST. CHARLES.—Prairie Messenger (w), July 16, 1846.
 VANDALIA.—Illinois Intelligencer (w), 1821-22, 4 nos.

Indiana Newspapers.

- NEW HARMONY.—New Harmony Gazette (w), v. 1, Oct., 1825—Sept., 1826.

Michigan Newspapers.

- DETROIT.—Detroit Daily Advertiser, March—June, 1840.
 — Detroit Gazette (w), April, 1818—May, 1819, 9 nos.; July, 1819—
 July, 1828. 6v.
 — Detroit Journal and Advertiser (s-w), Jan. 28, 1834.
 — Detroit Journal and Courier (d), Jan. 22, 1839.
 — Michigan Herald (w), Sept. 20, 1825; Jan.—Oct., 1828, 5 nos.
 GRAND RAPIDS.—Times (w), April 18, 1837.
 NILES.—Niles Gazette and Advertiser (w), Sept., 1835—Sept., 1836.
 — Niles Intelligencer (w), Feb., 1838—March, 1841. 2v.

Wisconsin Newspapers.

- BELMONT.—Belmont Gazette (w), Oct., 1836—April, 1837.
 BURLINGTON (IOWA).—Wisconsin Territorial Gazette and Burlington Ad-
 vertiser (w), July, 1837—May, 1838.
 ELKHORN.—Western Star (w), 1849-50, 16 nos.
 FOND DU LAC.—Whig (w), Dec., 1846—Nov., 1847.
 — Wisconsin Republican (w), July 2, 1849.
 FORT WINNEBAGO.—River Times (w), July, 1850—Sept., 1853.
 GENEVA.—Wisconsin Standard (w), July 7, 1849.
 GREEN BAY.—Advocate (w), 1846-51, scat. nos.
 — Intelligencer, Dec., 1833—March, 1836.
 — Republican (w), Oct., 1843—Nov., 1844.
 — Wisconsin Democrat (w), 1837-39, scat. nos.
 — Wisconsin Free Press (w), Jan.—March, 1836, 8 nos.

- KENOSHA.**—Kenosha Telegraph (w), June, 1849-1850.
- LANCASTER.**—Grant County Herald (w), March, 1843-50.
- MADISON.**—Tri-Weekly Argus, Oct., 1847-March, 1848.
- Campaign Express (w), Oct.—Nov., 1848.
- Madison Express (w), Dec., 1839-1852.
- Tri-Weekly Express, Dec., 1847-Feb., 1848.
- Wisconsin Argus (w), Aug., 1844-Aug., 1851.
- Wisconsin Democrat (w), Oct., 1842-May, 1844.
- Wisconsin Democrat (w), 1846-Jan., 1851.
- Wisconsin Enquirer (w), Nov., 1838-June, 1843.
- MILWAUKEE.**—Milwaukee Advertiser, July, 1836-March, 1841.
- Commercial Herald, July, 1843-44.
- Courier, March, 1841-1847.
- Courier (d), March--July, 1846; Feb.—May, 1847.
- Daily Commercial Advertiser, 1850, scat. nos.
- Daily Sentinel and Gazette, 1846, 1847, 1848.
- Daily Wisconsin, April-Dec., 1848, 1849, 1850.
- Weekly Wisconsin, June, 1847-Nov., 1849.
- Democrat, Aug., 1843-Feb., 1844.
- Gazette (d), Nov., 1845-Feb., 1846.
- Sentinel (w), 1838-May, 1845; Jan., 1846-Aug., 1847.
- Sentinel (d), 1845-50.
- MINERAL POINT.**—Democrat, April-Dec., 1845.
- Free Press, July, 1838-March, 1841.
- Tribune, Sept., 1847-51.
- Miners' Free Press, July, 1838-March, 1841.
- PLATTEVILLE.**—American, 1845-47.
- POTOSI.**—Republican, Sept., 1847-1848.
- PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.**—Patriot, 1846-51.
- PRAIRIEVILLE.**—Freeman, Nov., 1846-48.
- RACINE.**—Argus, March-Oct., 1838.
- SHULLSBURG.**—Telegraph, 1849.
- SOUTHPORT.**—American, June, 1843-44; 1848-49.
- WATERTOWN.**—Chronicle, 1847-51.
- Rock River Pilot, Oct., 1847-48.
- WAUKESHA.**—Democrat and Chronotype, 1848-51.

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